The anti-Papal movement which is now going on in the Roman Catholic church. has given an entirely unexpected celebrity to a small religious sect of Holland, the Jansenists. Organized as a religious body about two hundred years ago, they have never been numerous, but at bishop of Utrecht, at the beginning of the beginning of the present century they July of the present year, visited Munich dwindled down to a population of about six thousand souls, divided into nineteen churches. Outside of Holland, they were little known, and their total extinction would have taken no one by surprise. Now, on a sudden, they are drawn out of their obscure position. They not only fasten the attention of the christian world upon their small communion, but their ecclesiastical organization puts them at the head of the powerful movement which among the Catholics has risen against the new encroachments of the Roman Popes. For some time to come the name of the Jansenist communion is likely to appear frequently and prominently in the religious press, and it is time, therefore, that Protestant christians generally should become better acquainted with it than they at present are.

Like many other religious sects, the Jansenists are known by the name which they themselves repudiate. They claim to be members of the Roman Catholic church, but as the Pope does not recognize them, and as the immense majority of the Roman Catholics of Holland, heed ing the Papal bull of excommunication, treat them as schismatics, they call them selves, in opposition to the partisans of the Pope, the Old Catholic church. The name Jansenists is derived from the learned Bishop Jansen, who died in 1638, and whose views on the doctrine of grace were, after his death, censured by the Pope. This Papal condemnation called forth a violent controversy in France and the Netherlands, which, however, for more than fifty years was confined to theological writers, and did not produce any actual separation in the Catholic congregations. | Some of the greatest French theologians, including a number of hishops, appealed from the decisions of the Pope to an (Ecumenical Council and the Popes were unable to enforce obedience until they secured the efficient aid of the secular arm. Thus, Jansenism, like many religious movements in former times, was crushed out by brutal force, but many of its most distinguished members, rather than submit to what they regarded as a corruption of the old Catholic faith, fled to Holland, where, under a Protestant government, they were sure to find protection for their honest religious belief. Here a number of priests and congregations opposed to the Papal bulls the solid phalanx of an ecclesiastical organization, at the head of which were the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Bishops of Harlem and Deventer. They often repeated their profession of the Catholic faith as it had been defined by the General Councils, and, in particular, by the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth century; but while regarding the Pope as the visible head of the church, they emphatically denied his right to claim for his decision in matters of faith an infallible authority. Whenever a new bishop was elected, he hastened inform the Pope of the fact but the usual reply was a new bull of excommunication. In this anomalous position, they continued for one and a half centuries : all the Protestant churches of Holland for the exemplary christian character of their congregations, and the theological learning of their priests and bishops .cept the decision of an Œcumenical Council, it was a general expectation that, if not before, the next Œcumenical Council would effect their reunion with the

Catholic church. The awaited opportunity appeared when in 1869 a new General Council was convoked at Rome. But soon not only the Jansenists found it impossible to recognize this assembly as an Œcumenical Council, but with them hundreds of thousands of priests and laymen revolted against the unparalleled and unheard-of usurpations which at this meeting the Pope attempted and the bishops submitted to. The same Old Catholic movement which the Jansenists had inaugurated one hundred and fifty years ago now spontaneously sprang up in every Catholic country, and gathered in particular, in Germany a remarkable strength. At the first General Congress, held by the Old Catholics at Munich, in Papal arrogance and the Jansenists mutually recognized themselves as representatives of the true Catholic faith. Should this movement, as may still be supposed, result finally in the consolidation of the Old Catholic church throughout the icant minority, and little attention would have been paid to them had not a remarkable circumstance put the whole further development of the Old Catholic church under their leadership. However large the number of bishops may have been ordination in an unbroken line to the Apos- Ford.

tles, they were unable to organize a church without the assistance of the bishops of other religious communions. But the only communion which fully agreed with the Old Catholics in matters of faith were the Jansenists, and their bishops became therefore naturally the

spiritual heads of the whole movement. After long negotiations between the Jansenists and the German Old Catholies on this subject, the Jansenist Archand other Bayarian towns, to administer the Catholic sacrament of confirmation. It was the first time that the regular episcopal functions were again exercised in an Old Catholic congregation. An occurrence like this may have far-reaching consequences. It is the first step toward the full and final separation of the Old Catholics from the Papal church, and the organization of an Old Catholic church all through Europe, which may very soon enter into negotiations for a union with the Eastern and Anglican churches, and which, instead of anathematizing Protestantism, will cheerfully recognize the common christianity of the Protestant churches. ANECDOTE OF ROWLAND HILL .- ROW-

time expecting to be called to family prayer." "Family prayer! I don't your master I cannot go to bed until we have had family prayer." The waiter informed his master, who in great consternation bounced into the room occupied by the faithful minister, and said, "Sir, I wish you would go to bed, I can-"I have no objection to have prayer, but I don't know how." "Well, then summon your people and let us see what can be done." The landlord obeyed, and directly the astonished domestics were upon their knees, and the landlord called upon to pray. "Sir, I never prayed in my life : I don't know how." God to teach you," was the reply. The landlord said, folding his hands, "God teach us how to pray." "That is prayer, my friend," cried Mr. Hill joyfully; "go on." "I am sure I don't know what to say now, sir." "Yes you do; God has taught you how to pray; now thank Him for it." "Thank you, God Almighty, for letting us pray to you!" "Amen! Amen!" exclaimed Mr. Hill, and prayed himself. Two years afterwards, Mr. Hill found in that village a chapel and of family prayer at the "Black Lion."

SOMETIME.-We have all our posses. sions in the future which we call "some time." Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grass the one, or our ears hear the other. But oh reader, be of good cheer, for all the good there is a golden "sometime;" when the hills and valleys of time are all passed; when the wear and fever, the disdetested for their obstinacy by the stead- appointment and sorrows of life are over ily-increasing ultramontane party in the there is a place and the rest appointed Catholic church, but highly esteemed by of God. Oh, homestead, over whose roof falls no shadows or even clouds, and over whose threshold the voice of sorrow i never heard: built upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pin-As they always had been willing to ac- nacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow, nor pain, nor the sound of weeping "somewhere."

> Quaker whether he knew of a method whereby he could cure himself of his dominant vice. "Friend." answered broadbrim, "it is as easy as keeping thine hand open." "How can that be?" said the drunkard. "Every man can keep his hand open; but as to abstaining from liquor, that's quite a different thing." "I will tell thee, friend," quoth the Quaker. "When thee has gotten a glass of gin in thine hand, and before thee dost raise the tempting liquor to thy lips, open thine hand-and keep it open .-Thee breakest the glass, but thee breakest not the laws of sobriety."

Gentleness.-O beautiful, wonderful word !-almost more a flower than a fruit adorning the rough places of the road. leading little children, lifting sad hearts. wiping away tears, and winning wayward souls. Paul, with all his great and eloquent words, never melts the heart so truly as when he says, with an irreworld, the Jansenists will be an insignif- sistible appeal, "I, Paul, beseech you by the gentleness of Christ."

WHAT IS REPENTANCE ?- Repentance is not mere sorrow for sin, or hell would be the most penitent world in the universe. Not a lost soul there but is sorwho during the progress of the Council ry for the course which led to so fearful united for opposing the threatened pro- a termination. Scarcely ever has a culmulgation of Papal infallibility, they all, prit brought himself to the gallows, withwith the exception only of a few Arme- out being sorry for his crimes. I have nian bishops in Turky, succumbed to conversed with many a hardened proffi- a goodly quantity, and on Sunday mornthe promulgated doctrine. Thus the gate who has assured me that he was Old Catholies of Europe had none of sorry for his sins, and I have given him their purchase "in a better light." And their own bishops as leaders, and as the credit for sincerity in that acknowledge-Catholic system to which they still ad- ment. Yes, he was sorry for his sins, home to my neighbors around me on this here embraces the doctrine of apostolic but he would have been more sorry to subject, whether they are my next neighsuccession, and supposes the very exist- part with them; he was sorry for his bor or the second, or the ones beyond ence of a church, to be dependent upon sins, but much more sorry to know that them. I am not accusing all, and I its having bishops who can trace their the "wages of sin is death."-D. E. hope I am not accusing half, but I am at Indianapolis, Ind., commencing No-

Maricultural Department

I. D. R. COLLINS, Editor. Sword and Plough.

FROM THE GERMAN OF WOLFGANG MULLER.

There once was a Count, so I've heard it said— Who felt that his end drew near; And he called his sons before his bed To part them his goods and gear.

He called for his plough, he called for his sword, That gallant, good and brave; They brought him both at their father's word, And thus he his blessings gave: "My first-born son, my pride and might, Do thou my sword retain;" My castle on the lordly height, And all my broad domain,

"On thee, my well-loved younger boy, My plough I here bestow, A peaceful life shalt though enjoy, In the quiet vale below."

Contented sank the sire to rest, Now all was given away; The sons held true his last behest

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame, Of the castle and the knight!

And tell us what came of the vale so tame,
And the humble peasant wight?" O ask not me what the end may be!

But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride And the honor abides with the plough.

## THE DEVON AS A DAIRY COW.

The Devon may be called medium the quantity of milk she yields, and its quality, superior. The older, or unland Hill was once driven by a storm of improved race, were somewhat noted for rain into a village inn, and compelled to the quantities of milk they produced, as spend the night. When it grew late, well as its good quality. A gallon of the landlord sent a request by the waiter | Devon milk yielded more butter than that the guest would go to bed. Mr. that of almost any other breed, as it does Hill replied, "I have been waiting a long | now, except the Alderney. But the improvers, in the attainment of a finer form, and heavier substance in their anknow what you mean, sir: we don't have | imals, perhaps sacrificed somewhat of such things here." "Indeed! then tell | the quantity of milk for the more liberal development of flesh, well knowing that both flesh and milk could not thrive equally together in the same animal; although, when the milk ceased, the flesh came on with due rapidity, under generous feed. Yet with an eye to breeding not go until I have seen all the lights her solely for milk, she is well fitted for out; I am so afraid of fire." "So am a dairy cow. Docile in temper, easy to I." was the reply, "but I have been ex- keep, placable in disposition, she is readpecting to be summoned to family pray- ily managed. Her udder is soft, tidy in er." "All very good, sir, but it cannot shape, with thin, silky hair upon it, be done at an inn." "Indeed! then clean taper teats, easily drawn, and pray get me my horse. I cannot sleep every way satisfactory to her keeper. in a house where there is no family pray- We have kept thoroughbred Dovons thirer." The host preferred to dismiss his ty-four years-sometimes, as high as twenty-five or thirty (not all milch cows) in number. Many of them have been excellent milkers, and some of them extraordinary for their size. We once had two three years old heifers, with their first calves, which gave for some three months after calving, on pasture only, with steady milking, an average of eighteen quarts per day; and from cows which have at different times been sold to go to other states, the accounts of their milk has been equally good. It is but fair to say, however, that after we commenced crossing our cows with bulls of later importation, some fifteen years after the commencement of the herd, the large milkers were not so numerous, although the cattle from these crosses were some what finer. The bulls we used were apparently bred from stocks highly im proved, with an effort more to develop a school, as the result of the first effort | their feeding properties, than for the dairy. After all, our Devons yielded on an average, quite as much as any common cows we ever kept, with mucl

less consumption of forage. With all her alleged deficiences, th Devon possesses the inherent qualities of a good milker. Her dairy faculties may be bred out of her by neglect o that important item, and with a view to give her an earlier maturity, and more weight of flesh; but even under that system, she will occasionaly persists, as we have known in various instances, in giving a large flow of milk, exceeding many common cows of equal size. On the whole from the accumulated accounts we have received from time to time, coupled with our own experience, we pronounce the Devons, as a race, when bred with an eye to development of the dairy quality, considering the size, and comsumption of food, good dairy cows, both in quantity of milk they give, and An inveterate drunkard once asked a butter they yield .- American Stock

## A TALK ON BUTTER.

As summer is here, and observing that one of your correspondents has remark something on the subject of "butter. I wish, therefore, by your leave, to take up and continue the subject in a few

Good butter, we all know, is a de licious article for the table : bad butter surpasses all other matters, whether vegetable or animal, in a degree of disagreeableness to the taste or the sensitive tissues of the olfactory nerves. How few persons there are, indeed, who do not And how few, on the other hand, who can forego the smell, not at all considering the taste, of butter that has become in a large degree rancid. The smell is certainly highly offensive; but the taste is, beyond doubt, quite unen-

Therefore, how important a matter it should be for buyers in securing, as well as honorableness and a showing of cleanliness and care of the producer in procuring, none but what is good and likely to remain so for a reasonable length of time. If this suggestion be acted upon even by the producer, how often would many people, especially in our cities, be spared the chagrin and disappointment when on Saturday evening they purchase ing, at the breakfast table, they view there it is. Now. I'm coming right

all this trouble. Farmers, as a general rule, who properly manage their affairs. keep enough for themselves, before they crete, right and just. But after butter has begun to show the least possible signs of a change from bad to worse. they likewise begin to salt, work, and doctor it sufficiently to be shoved off upon the unwary buyer in the city. Why, I have seen this mode practiced so generally, that after a time it was said, and by many was firmly believed, that farmers in the vicinity of that town were not capable of producing wholesome butter; and the matter went on a considerable length of time in this shape, until the market was utterly destroyed, and the production of that community could barely be disposed of above a nominal

Now, it may be said by some that I have drawn a terrible state of affairs. and something which is likely never to happen with our neighbors, our community, our town. It is a remarkable, a deplorable state of affairs, I confess, yet it is true to the very letter. There is nothing so telling in the world in the transactions of the citizens of a city. or even a town, as when they have completely lost all confidence in the farmng community-the class that are conceded by all on every hand to be the most upright, patient, and straightforward working people of the land .- W. H. K. in American Farm Journal.

price unless assured of its good quality

by actual taste, and then, doubts would

arise as to its cleanliness.

ROOFING MATERIAL. - J. W. L. asks or information for a "material suited to out over shingles to make a durable and tight roof." I presume he thinks there some kind of a compound which can e spread over shingles to make leaky roofs tight, but I assure him he will look in vain. I will tell him in as few words as I can, what I "know" on that subject. Some ten or twelve years ago Judge Loomis, of Little Falls, Herkimer County, (1 hope he will pardon me for using his name without authority,) finding his house leaking badly, and being afraid of rain while shingling, resorted to another expedient. He ordered the requisite quantity of roofing slate from the Mid-Granville Slate Co., in Washingto County, and laid them on top of the shingles. His neighbors predicted farlure, but he persisted, and finished up the job the same as if he laid on the roof boards. I took occasion from time to time to inquire how the experiment worked, and hearing no complaint, I caused a slate roof to be laid in the same manner on the Episcopal church in Holland Patent, Oneida Co., in plain sight from the cars on the Utica & Black Riv er Railroad. This roof is full six years old, and is tight and shows for itself. Two years ago I caused another roof to be laid also on old shingles, and it works well. To a novice or to one who does not stop to think of causes and effect, few words by way of instruction. Slate are indestructable; this is one requisite sought by J. W. L., and if well laid will be tight; this is all he asks. Then let him procure a sixpenny, or better still, if he can find them, an eightpenny slate nail—that is a large headed nail. The extra length is needed to reach through the old shingles into the roof boards. If a nail should happen to strike a crack or open space so as not to hold well, must punch a new hole through the slate. This is all, but he had best employ a regular slater to do the work, and then I will warrant him a "durable and tight" roof, but his roof boards must be sound enough to hold the nails .- Cor. Cuontry

A PRETTY WAY TO TRAIN A FUCHSIA. -When a slip has grown seven or eight inches high, nip out the top down to the next set of leaves; it will then throw out branches on each side. Let these grow eight or ten inches, then nip out as before the tops of each branch when grown the same height as the others, then nip out again; then procure a stick the size of your finger, eighteen inches in length, take hoop skirt wire, twine back and forth alternately through holes made in the stick equal distances apart, place this firmly in the pot back of the plant, tie the branches to it, and you will have, when in flower, a beautiful and graceful plant. Having one trained in that way last season, it was the admiration of all who saw it .- Small Fruit

THE PEERLESS POTATO. -There is great deal of anxiety in regard to the future of this new variety. It is known to be a large yielder and of good shape and color. It matures in fair season, and the tubers grow quite compactly in relish the flavor of good wholesome but- the hill. But will it sell as well as the Peachblow? Will it be of as good quality and as popular in the great eastern markets? If so, the days of the Peachblow are numbered. It will be supplanted by the Peerless as the Dykman was by the Early Rose. These are queries which this season's experience will doubtless determine. - Rural Home.

> The Mark Lane Express says of Farmers' Club discussions: More infor mation has been disseminated, more in teligence developed by such means than through any other cause which could be spoken of. By the further aid of a good reliable report, this system of mutual advantage comes to be almost infinitely extended. Many a man who would fight shy of Royal Essay, although he found the pages ready "cut" to his hand, will eagerly turn to see what his next door neighbor had to say, or some more famous agriculturist to offer on the merits of the principle under consideration.

It is announced that there will be a convention of short-horn cattle breeders, accusing those that are in the fault of vember 20th.

Carl Schurz couldn't get office under Grant, so he takes "sum lager peer," and "fights mit Greeley," with his heart make any attempts to sell, which is dis- full of joy, thinking perhaps he may get a postmaster's commission, as well



WHO WAS SHE?-We are told that some of the costumes already produced at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch and Cape May are truly superb. One lady has created a buzz with her salitaire diamond worth twenty-five thousand dollars. She suddenly blazed out at Saratoga with the brilliant, and, of course, became the cynosure. Who was she? not a soul knew or yet knows. After tarrying but three evenings at Congress Hall she mysteriously disappeared much to the surprise and regret of the many, but the great relief of the few whose dress and beauty she had put in

Three days later she appeared at Newport, and there shone, not in diamonds but in pearls-wearing a coronet of the translucent gems of rare magnificence On three different occasions-each time as at Saratoga, dressed in most elaborate ly different dress - she dazzled and eclipsed the beauty present, then was seen no more. Newport mourned and wondered, and in a severe spasm of envy. cried, "Who is she, anyhow?"

"What a superb woman!" was the exclamation at Long Branch, the other night, as the same lady appeared in Leland's parlors-dressed now in a cloud of white tulle, with a single ruby of exceed ing splendor rising and falling on her breast, like a mass gleaming from a fleecy summer night's sky. For three nights she came, corruscated, and ther "where is she?" all asked.

Yes, where is she? Who is she? Is she young? Is she wife, widow, or maid? Who will tell us?

A Touching Incident .- The New York Sun says :- In speaking of the flood which was so disastrous in several sections of Virginia, the Lynchburgh papers send the following sad event. A mother and several little children were making their escape from a narrow neck of land, which lies between the river and the canal, when they were amazed to find that the bridge was already gone and that their only hope was to cling to the abutment of the bridge until the angry waves should subside. But as they stood there clinging to the abutment, the waters continued to rise higher and higher, while in the deep darkness they could hear the crashing of trees amid the thunders of bridge timbers that were wildly dashing around them. They had been in this desperate condition for some time, when the little girl felt that her strength was gone, and with a wild shriek of terror she exclaimed "kiss me mother, for I can't hold any longer ?" And with the warm pressures of the mother's lips upon her cheeks, she was swept away and was seen no more.

TRUTHS TO TREASURE. - Actions are never childless, whether good or bad in either case the offspring goes beyond the parent-every good begetting a better, every bad a worse.

By a sure contradiction, no system of philosophy gives such a base view numan nature, as that which is founded on self-love. So sure is self-love to de grade whatever it touches.

The prayer which Socrates taught his deciple Alcibiades deserves a place the daily devotions of every Christian. "That he should beseech the supreme God to give him what was good for him. though he should not ask it, and to withhold from him whatever would be hurtful, though he should be so foolish as to pray for it."

Let every man avoid all sorts of gam bling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself to toss up for a penny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling : and this ruinous crime comes on by slow degrees. While a man is minding his work, he is playing the best game, and

The way to reach and teach and make a lasting impression upon children, is to let the good, the true and the essential flow to them naturally, clothed in an attractive garment; just as the sun and the pure air fall upon them and surround them in their sports, penetratng and warming and filling them with life, while the children themselves only know them as welcome and blest.

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank, man, without any high pretensions of an oppressive greatness, who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one, we gladly exchange the greatest genius. the most brilliant wit. the profoundest

Who knows himself has occasion for humility.

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of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs-They are a Gentle Purgative as well as They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonie, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

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